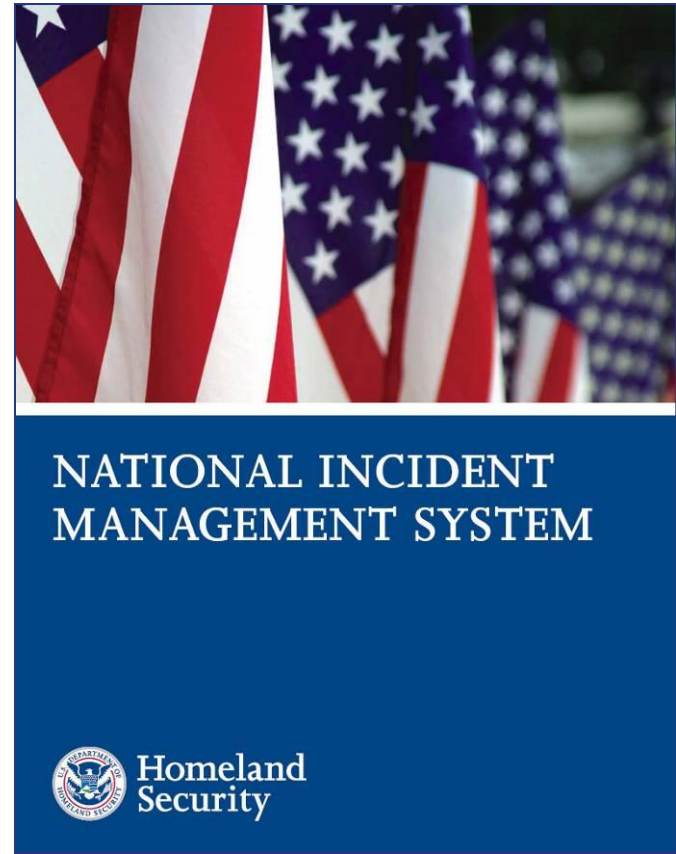


# **Unit 4:**

## **Resource Typing and Readiness**



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# Unit Objectives

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## Describe:

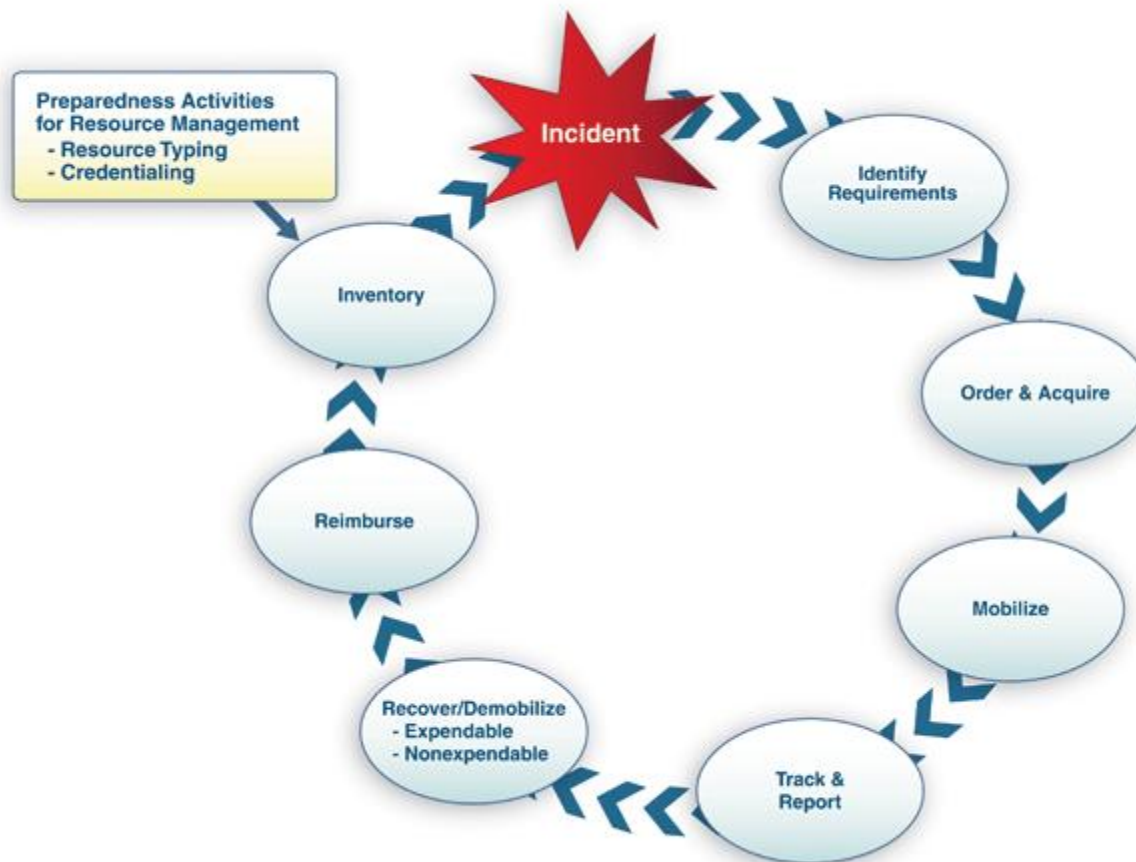
- Resource typing.
- The importance of training and exercising resource capabilities.



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# Resource Management Overview



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# Resource Management Preparedness Activities

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- **Resource Typing:** Assigning a standardized typing designation to each resource that allows Incident Commanders to request and deploy resources.
- **Credentialing, Training, and Exercising:** Ensuring personnel are qualified, trained, and exercised to common standards that provide a foundation for the interoperability and compatibility of resources.



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# Resource Typing

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To ensure that responders get the right personnel and equipment, ICS resources are categorized by:

- **Kind:** Describe what the resource is (e.g., medic, firefighter, Planning Section Chief, helicopter, ambulance, combustible gas indicator, bulldozer).
- **Type:** Describe the size, capability, and staffing qualifications of a specific kind of resource.



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# Tier I and Tier II Resources

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- **Tier I** represents resources that are included in the national resource typing definitions.
- **Tier II** includes all typed resources defined by the States, tribal and local jurisdictions, NGOs, and others that are not predefined in the Tier I definitions.

Urban Search and Rescue  
Tier I Resource



Local Red Cross Chapter  
Tier II Resource



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# Tier I Typing

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## Tier I resource criteria:

- Have been developed by the National Preparedness Directorate (NPD) and its partners.
- May serve as a useful guide for States when developing their Tier II resource typing definitions.



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# Tier II Typing

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## Inventorying Type II resources:

- Is done at the State, local, and tribal level.
- Makes resource sharing under mutual aid agreements, assistance agreements, the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), and other agreements more efficient.



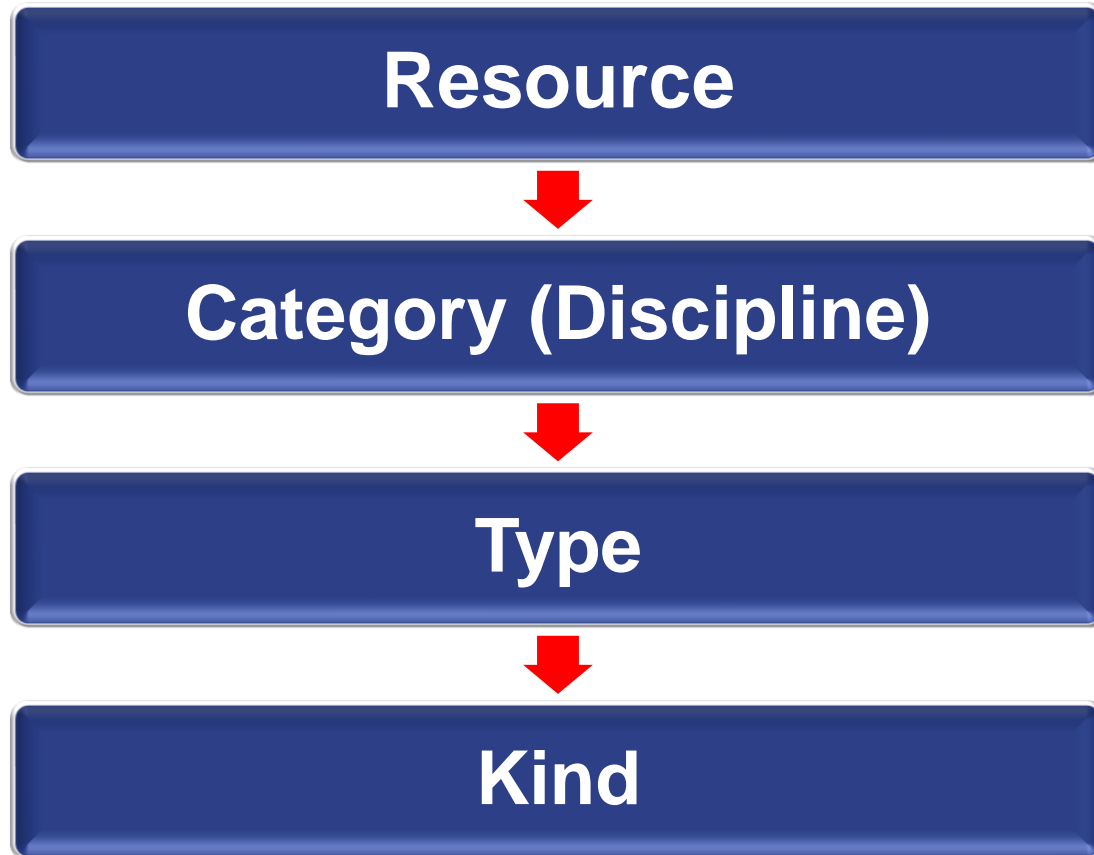
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# Resource Typing Steps

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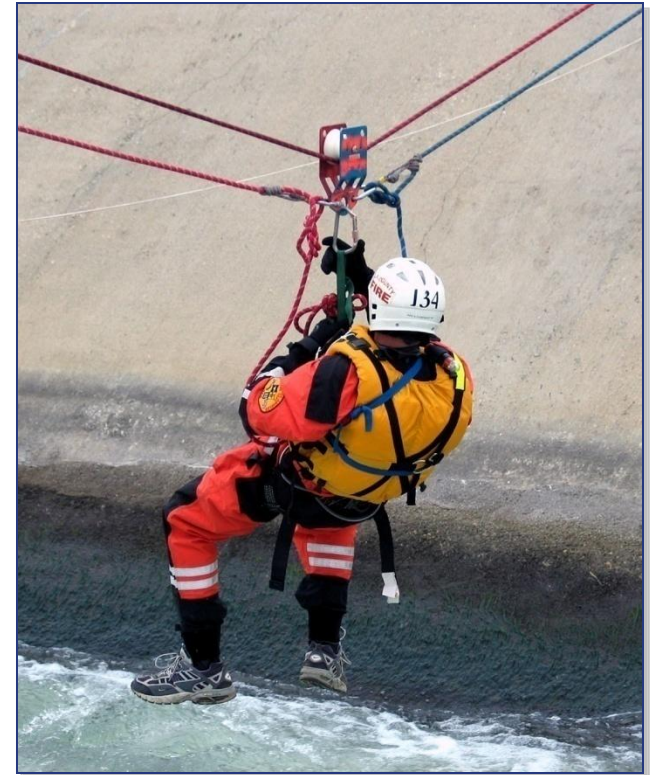
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# Implementing Resource Typing

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**FEMA's resource typing requirements include:**

- **Creating, updating, and maintaining an inventory of resources in accordance with the NIMS resource typing definitions.**
- **Matching their resources/teams with the typing definitions.**



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# Discussion Question

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**What can you do if  
your resources do  
not match the NIMS  
resource typing  
definitions?**



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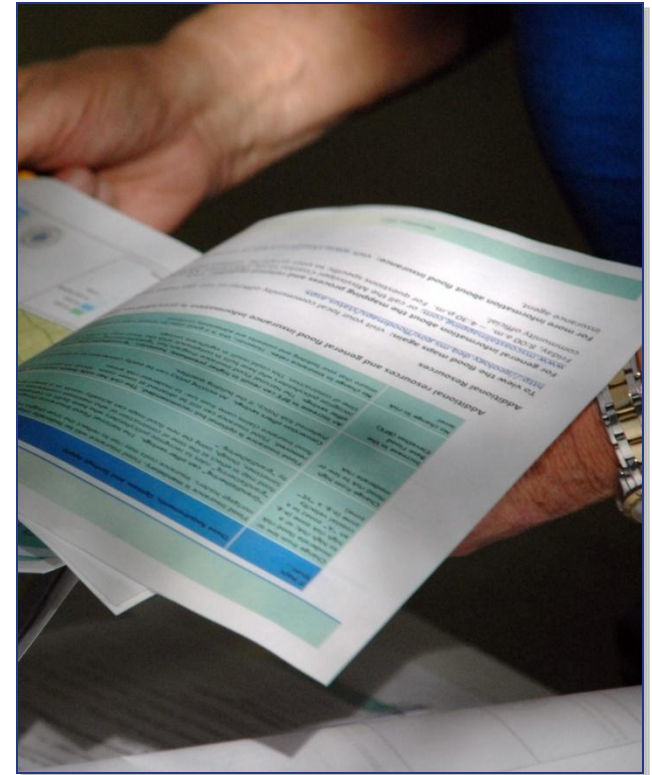
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# NIMS Typing Definitions

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The development of typed resources supports the establishment of:

- Comprehensive, national mutual aid and assistance agreements.
- Resource management and tracking systems.



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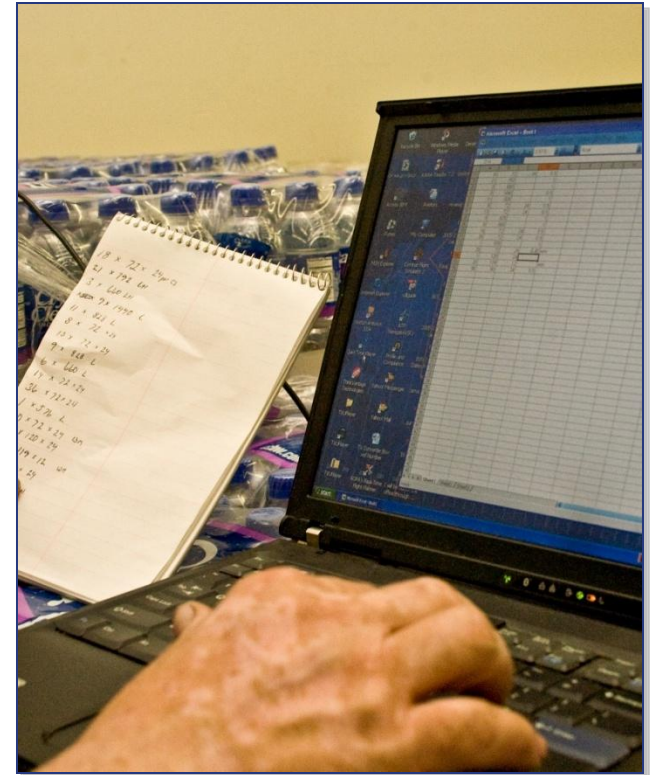


# Information Management Systems

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**Information Management Systems are used to:**

- **Collect, update, and process data.**
- **Track resources.**
- **Display resource readiness status.**



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# Equipment Preparedness

It is critical to:

- Acquire equipment that will perform to certain standards, including interoperability with other organizations.
- Develop a common understanding of the abilities of distinct types of equipment.



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# Interoperability

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**Emergency communications systems should:**

- **Be the same or linked to the same system used for nonemergency procedures.**
- **Effectively interface with national standards.**
- **Allow data sharing among key players.**



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# Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

**Mutual aid and assistance partners should:**

- **Consider coordinating SOPs where they might affect how a resource can be deployed.**
- **Agree on such policies where possible.**
- **Know the differences up front if SOPs cannot be reconciled.**



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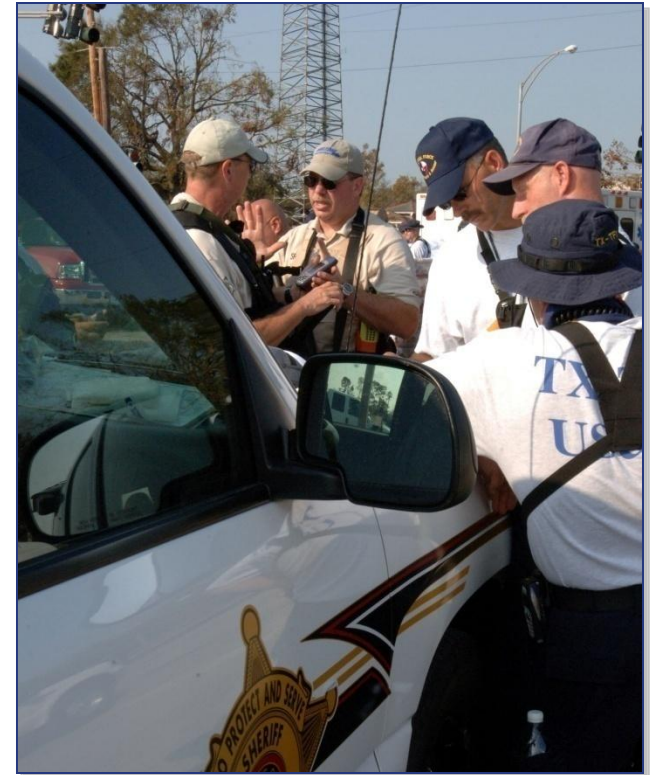


# Personnel Qualifications and Certification

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**National standards for qualification, licensure, and certification:**

- **Help ensure that response personnel possess needed knowledge, skills, and experience.**
- **Include training, experience, credentialing, validation, and physical and medical fitness.**



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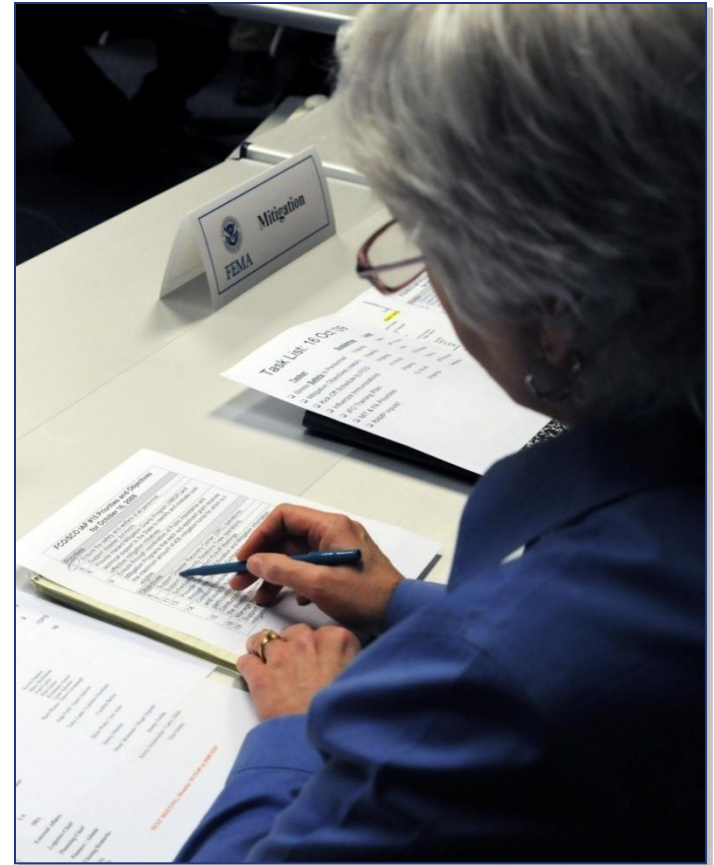
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# Credentialing

Credentialing includes evaluation and documentation of an individual's:

- Current certification, license, or degree.
- Training and experience.
- Competence or proficiency.

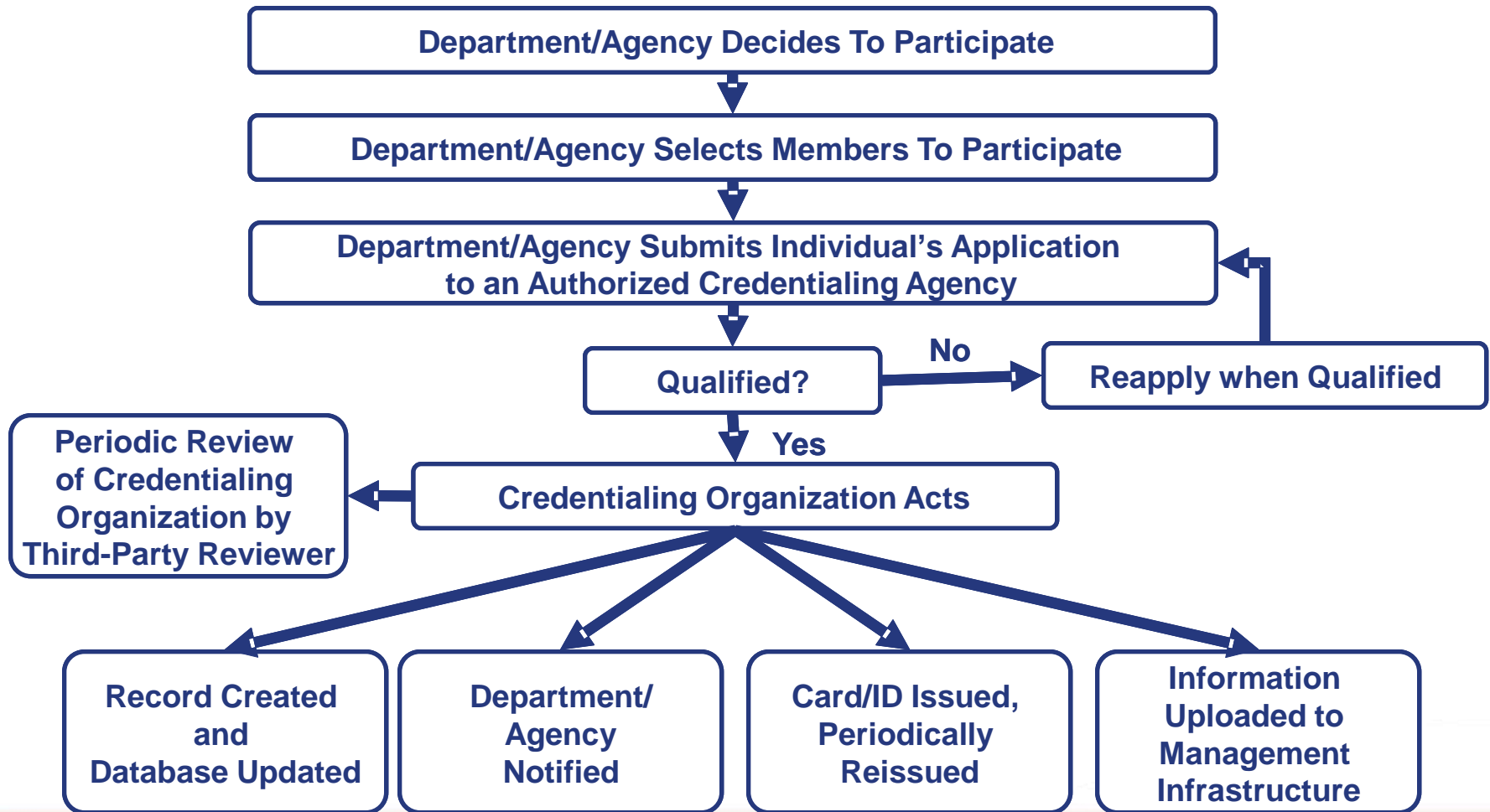
Credentialing is separate from badging, which takes place at the incident site.



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# Credentialing Process



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# Discussion Question

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**What are the advantages of credentialing?**



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# Testing, Training, and Exercises

Many coordination issues can be identified through:

- Testing
- Training
- Discussion-based exercises
- Operations-based exercises



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# Exercise and Evaluation Program

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## The Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP):

- Offers a common exercise policy.
- Provides program guidance.
- Fosters consistent terminology.
- Provides useful tools to improve preparedness.



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# Comprehensive Exercise Program

**A comprehensive exercise program:**

- Incorporates all types of exercises.
- Includes all important players.
- Increases in complexity.

**Benefits include:**

- Fostered communication.
- Tested capabilities.
- Personnel kept current.



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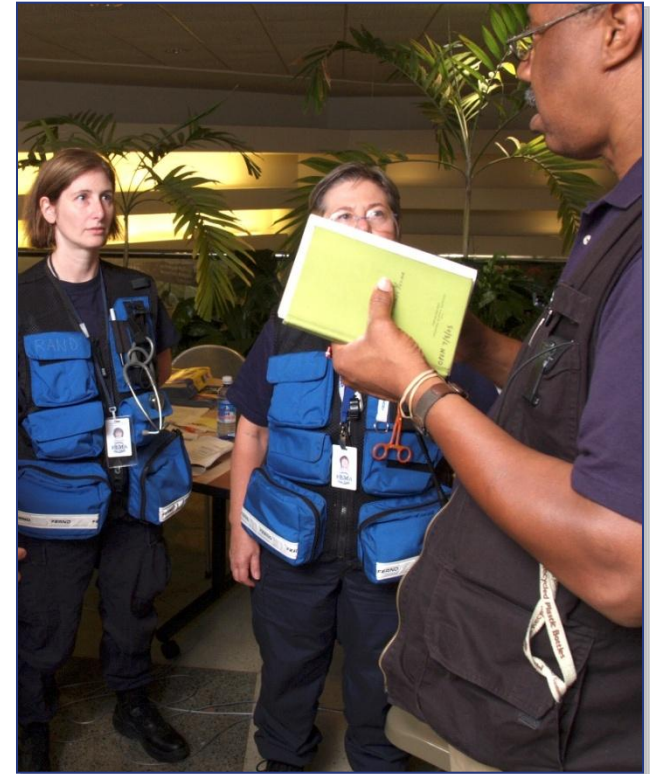


# Planning Effective Exercises

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**When developing exercises:**

- **Define the purpose.**
- **Assemble the planning team.**
- **Develop the scenario.**
- **Develop guidelines.**
- **Prepare materials and evaluator guides.**
- **Complete post-exercise evaluation.**



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# Post-Exercise Evaluation

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**Post-exercise evaluations include:**

- **Hot washes.**
- **Debriefs.**
- **After-action reports.**
- **Improvement plans.**



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# Activity: Assessing Readiness

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## Instructions:

1. Review the Resource Management Annex to your jurisdiction's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).
2. Complete the checklist in your Student Manual to assess your jurisdiction's resource management capability.
3. Be prepared to discuss your assessment with the class in 15 minutes.



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# Unit Summary

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**Ensuring effective deployment of resources requires:**

- **Typing.**
- **Credentialing.**
- **Training.**
- **Exercising.**
- **Evaluating.**



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